

Necessity Findings

10 CSR 10-3.160 Restriction of Emission of Fluorides From Diammonium Phosphate Fertilizer Production. This rulemaking will rescind this unnecessary rule. The rule was intended to control fluoride emissions from a diammonium phosphate fertilizer production facility in the outstate Missouri area. This rule is no longer necessary because there are no facilities that produce diammonium phosphate fertilizer in Missouri. The only plant that did produce it dismantled its fertilizer production equipment in 2004. Any new diammonium phosphate fertilizer producing facilities would be subject to new source performance standards in 40 CFR 60, Subpart V. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has expressed no concerns with the rescission.

- No 60-day comment period is necessary since this rule action does not prescribe any environmental limits or standards.
- Not aware of any sources affected by this rule.
- Public hearing expected September of this year
- Expected to be effective February of next year

10 CSR 10-5.120 Information on Sales of Fuels to be Provided and Maintained. This rulemaking will rescind this outdated and unnecessary rule promulgated in 1967 prior to the Clean Air Act. The rule served to maintain a record of sources burning coal and residual oil in St. Louis by requiring the submission of copies of sales receipts to the Missouri Air Conservation Commission. Sources are now subject to state permitting regulations, which provide a record of sources. This rule rescission is an administrative cleanup of an outdated and unnecessary state air rule.

- No 60-day comment period is necessary since this rule action does not prescribe any environmental limits or standards.
- Not aware of any sources affected by this rule.
- Public hearing expected September of this year
- Expected to be effective February of next year

10 CSR 10-5.130 Certain Coals to be Washed. This rulemaking will rescind an obsolete and unnecessary rule. The rule provision requiring washing coal dates back to the 1930s and intended to regulate the quality of coal burned by consumers. The rule was effective in clearing the air of thick black smoke and heavy soot but does not limit sulfur dioxide (SO₂) and particulate matter (PM) emissions or the amount of coal burned. Other state air rules limit the SO₂ and PM emissions from coal-burning sources in the St. Louis metropolitan area.

- No 60-day comment period is necessary since this rule action does not prescribe any environmental limits or standards.
- Not aware of any sources affected by this rule.
- Public hearing expected September of this year
- Expected to be effective February of next year